The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1917

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Drawn by Nina E. Allender

"Come to Mother"

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Notes of the Week

Outwitting Another State Constitution

NEW MEXICAN women are manoeuvering to establish some measure of equal suffrage in spite of the iron-clad suffrage clause in their state constitution. They have been able to get a bill into the legislature permitting women to vote on all questions submitted to the people of any political division of the state, and they are planning a strong fight for its passage.

"Public officers" are definitely mentioned in the constitution's franchise restrictions. Therefore suffragists claim reasonably that the legislature has the right to give women the vote upon all constitutional amendments other than suffrage, upon bond issues, and all other questions not having to do with the election of an officer.

The constitution adopted in New Mexico in 1912 provided that for the next twenty-five years a suffrage amendment must be proposed by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each house, and be ratified by three-fourths of the electors voting in each state and by at least two-thirds of those voting in each county. Because of this invincible clause New Mexican women have wasted little time in state suffrage work but have put their best energy into the federal amendment struggle. They feel, however, that it is meanwhile valuable to take any chances that offer to assert the principle of equal suffrage even in a slight way in this state.

A Fourth Referendum

BOTH houses of the Oklahoma legislature have passed the constitutional amendment to grant full suffrage to women. It will go to the voters for decision in 1918. The amendment as introduced by Democratic leaders held a literacy provision but this has been struck out in its course through the legislature.

The passage of the Oklahoma amendment puts the fourth state referendum under way. The other states in which the question will soon come to the voters are New York, Maine and South Dakota.

First Steps for Russian Women

THE provisional Russian government has settled that women shall vote for members of the constituent assembly which will establish the permanent regime in that country.

The Municipal Council of Petrograd has unanimously elected at least one woman to each of the executive committees of the city.

These are the first sure steps toward granting Russian women full political rights in the new government. There can be little doubt after these definite moves on the part of the new men in power that woman suffrage will be incorporated in the Russian constitution.

Victory for French Women

A BILL to let French women vote at municipal elections and serve on municipal councils has been favorably reported by the parliamentary committee on universal suffrage. The government is backing the measure. The vote will be given now when the bill has passed to women over thirty, but further adjustment is promised after the war. M. Flandin, reporter of the bill, states, moreover, that the committee considers this measure only a step toward full equal suffrage.

In 1914 the war broke up consideration of this same local government bill in the Chamber of Deputies, together with a bill for universal suffrage. These measures were soon to have been voted on, with excellent prospects of the more radical's carrying. Only now that after-war problems are beginning to occupy French legislators are French women again able to bring suffrage reform to the fore. The government's intention to put the bill through, however, is due not only to the strong position women have won for themselves during the war, but also to the necessity of having their active help in reconstructing the towns and villages of the invaded districts. Reform comes timidly even in France, and the high age requirement is felt suitable somewhat to equalize the numbers of men and women voters.

Lloyd George Promises Suffrage to English Women

MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST, head of the Woman's Political Union in England, has recently made a demand on Premier Lloyd George for the immediate granting of suffrage to women. She seized the opening offered by his speech in the House of Commons of March 7, when he said that the government is ready to give Ireland self-government without waiting for the end of the war, to write him expressing the confidence of suffragists that a liberal government will no longer delay the enfranchisement of English women. She wrote in part:

"We take it for granted that you make the same offer to us, and that you are prepared, during the war and without delay, to give us self-government in the shape of the parliamentary vote. * * * We declare our whole-hearted acceptance of the offer, which is so very obviously implied in the offer to Ireland, of a government measure of woman suffrage to be carried into law immediately."

Mr. Lloyd George has replied promptly. On March 27 he spoke again in Parliament, this time in regard to women's freedom, when the House of Commons by a majority of 279 approved of the speaker's conference recommendations for franchise reform, including woman suffrage. He spoke of the invaluable contribution English women have made to England at war by their efficient work. He said that it would be an outrage to give them no voice in the remaking of England's economic life after the war; that the country demands their enfranchisement; and that the government intends to give women the vote just as soon as it is possible to take up the question of changing the political fabric of England for this purpose.

The provisions of the Speaker's bill as regards women are not so generous as suffragists want, but with the government behind it this measure of suffrage is certain.

English Women Demand Immediate Action

"NO extension of the franchise to men that does not include women," was the key-note of a recent deputation organized by the Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union, received in Edinburgh by Mr. C. N. Johnson, K.C., M.P., recently elected to parliament from the Universities of St. Andrew and Edinburgh. The members of the deputation were women university professors of standing. The fact that these women are taking a radical stand in the face of a general acceptance of the very limited terms of the Speaker's Conference report touching woman suffrage in Great Britain, is significant.

They recorded no satisfaction that the late conference had recognized the "general principle of the enfranchisement of women," a feeling expressed by many women's organizations in Great Britain; but demanded that since the Government itself had raised the franchise question, there should be no extension to men that did not include women.

The University member refused to pledge himself as to the form of woman suffrage he would vote for, but said he would be "inclined" to support suffrage for those women who at present exercised the school board and municipal franchise. This has been the non-committal attitude of British politicians generally, but now that the Government has taken a definite stand in the matter there will be a change of attitude, doubtless.

The whole question of suffrage for women is profoundly agitating England, and there is no doubt that even if the first step proves limited the fullest demands of English women will be satisfied shortly.

AWoman Called before the Reichstag

THE German Ministry of War has summoned a woman, Miss Elsie Lulders, to give them her views on the protection of women workers in munition factories.

This will be the first time in the history of the German Reichstag that a woman has appeared before a committee as a representative of the government.

Miss Anthony and the Suffrage Movement Today

A Letter from Reverend Olympia Brown

DEAR Editor:

I was very much interested during the recent convention in the report concerning Miss Anthony's interest in the action taken by political parties.

Of course what Miss Anthony did or did not do would be no rule for us. Many years have passed since she was the great leader of our movement, and, as I used to say, was "the pole star by which my actions were directed." Great changes have been made since then in the opinions of the people and in the attitude of the political parties toward our cause—changes which call for different methods of work. "New times demand new measures," and we must do what our age calls for. We ask, not what Miss Anthony did, but what she would do were she here to-day. Still it is interesting to know her opinion, and it is reassuring to find that in most things she was entirely in accord with the spirit and purpose of the present workers. If some of our methods were unheard of in her day, we may be sure that she would approve them now, were she here, and the criticisms which we meet in our time are mild when compared with those which Miss Anthony endured.

THAT Miss Anthony made every effort to secure action from one or the other of the dominant parties, there can be no doubt.

The writer recalls one such instance. It was in 1880, the time when Mr. Garfield was nominated for the Presidency. Miss Anthony had had reason to hope that the Republicans would insert a suffrage plank in the national platform at that time. She had conferred with the leaders of the party and had been promised seats reserved in the convention for a number of suffrage delegates.

Reverend Olympia Brown, Pioneer Suffrage Worker

The Republican Convention met in Chicago. Miss Anthony called the suffrage convention to meet in Chicago on the same days. The weather was fine, the convention was large, we had great hopes. On the first day Miss Anthony "called to the colors" two from each state represented there. We were arranged in line of march, and although we had not so many suffrage states as now, there were many advocates of woman's suffrage present from different parts of the country, and we had a company "on parade" very respectable in point of numbers. Just as we were about to start to take our places in the reserved seats in the Republican Convention, a messenger arrived in great haste, bearing a letter to Miss Anthony, stating that the Republicans had found the attendance so large they had been obliged to utilize the seats that had been reserved for the suffrage delegates.

However, we went on and held one of our best conventions in spite of this rebuff.

The Republicans spent days in discussions, in plots and counter-plots, bickering, shouting, jumping on tables, waving umbrellas and similar demonstrations by which men show that they are not emotional but are creatures of "pure reason." Mr. Garfield, finally, was nominated and a platform adopted without one word on woman's suffrage. Once more we were disappointed. Fine words are beautiful, but according to the old saying, "they butter no parsnips."

Not only Mr. Wilson, but many other political leaders in the past as well as in the present, have the habit of talking grandly about "human rights," "justice to all," "the rights of labor," "respect for the plain people," "the will of the people," and so on ad infinitum without meaning anything at all.

Even the great Republican party during two administrations carried in their platform the statement, "We believe in the right of every citizen of the United States to cast one free ballot at every public election and to have that ballot honestly counted." This sounded well, and we seemed almost in the kingdom. But alas! women were not counted as citizens of the Republic.

IF in the past our suffrage women in their simplicity were deceived by fine words, they have learned better in the present.

We are advised to "wait." We have waited. During the Civil War all questions of women's rights were held in abeyance, women both North and South gave themselves to the nation, and worked for the armies and for the soldiers. When the war was over and the Fourteenth Amendment was pending Miss Anthony, Lucy Stone, and others urged the enfranchisement of women. They were told to "wait, this is the negroes' hour," and prominent leaders in Congress promised that when once they had protected the male negro they would see to it that women were given the ballot. We have waited fifty years for the fulfillment of that promise.

We have "waited" for the negro, the Indian, the foreigner, the ex-convict, the imbecile, for every form of masculine humanity, but to-day the needs of our civilization, the economic conditions of our country, the wrongs which the women and children are suffering, all make an imperative demand for immediate action. Patience ceases to be a virtue. We cannot allow our cause to rest, or to be over-looked, or over-shadowed. It is true we are facing great national problems—war is upon us—the cost of living increases—perilous times are predicted, but for the sake of poor women and children, for a wise solution of economic problems, for the maintenance of our national life, let us urge the enfranchisement of women and the upholding of our democratic ideals. The best preparedness for war or peace is justice to the loyal citizens of the United States. We look with great hope to the sixty-fifth Congress.

OLYMPIA BROWN.

Note:—Dr. Olympia Brown, in spite of her eighty-two years, is still one of the out-standing suffrage figures in this country. One of the first ordained women ministers of this country, preaching for forty-eight years, Dr. Brown was also a pioneer suffragist. Associated with Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other great women leaders and abolitionists of the early years of the suffrage movement, she saw woman suffrage set aside following the Civil War.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorabe minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916. Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

VOL. V, No. 62 **SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1917**

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The President Sends Another Message

PRESIDENT WILSON has this week sent a letter to the National Woman's Party, acknowledging the resolutions presented to him by the deputation of March 4, and concluding: "May I not once more express my sincere interest in the cause of woman suffrage?"

These words of President Wilson have a familiar ring. Since his avowed intention at Atlantic City last September—"I have come to fight with you,"—he has rushed to self-expression several times on the suffrage question. He has written birthday greetings to a suffrage leader; he has sent well-phrased congratulations to states that have enfranchised their women by legislative action; he has telegraphed a state legislature, after the vote was taken, advising it to reconsider an adverse verdict on suffrage.

These expressions of personal good-will are kindly. The Woman's Party, however, is not interested in expressions of friendliness. It is not interested in support by the President in places where he has no power. The Woman's Party demands that in Congress, where the President's power is great, he put his strength behind the suffrage amendment and secure its passage. With nothing less will they be content.

The President can do more than any individual in this country to enfranchise American women. He states that he believes that women should be enfranchised. He has even given up the old states' rights argument as excuse for his lack of action. Yet he still makes no move toward the only practical way in which he can champion suffrage. His lack of support was the obstacle that held back the federal amendment in the Sixty-fourth Congress. His party has waited for him to lead it. A great body of voting women are now calling upon him to stop expressing "interest" in suffrage and to give his support to federal action for it. They will put up with lip service no longer.

Fair words from the President on this question, however, indicate the progress the movement has made. While suffragists have not been deceived as to the lack of value of each one of these carefully timed utterances of his, they know that their increasing political power, in the enfranchisement of over 7,000,000 women, and their growing insistence on full political liberty are forcing the President and the Democratic party, as the party now responsible for legislation, to their side on the suffrage issue.

When the Government feels that it must conciliate an organized political group, as President Wilson now feels, apparently, that he must conciliate the supporters of the federal suffrage amendment, final success is at hand.

An Impression of Jeannette Rankin

By Winifred Mallon

MISS ANNE MARTIN, Vice-Chairman, National Woman's Party, Washington, D. C.

"I shall feel honored to introduce the Susan B. Anthony national suffrage amendment."

Jeannette Rankin."

In this telegram Representative Jeannette Rankin announced that she would introduce the national suffrage resolution which four years ago she, with members of the then Congressional Union, helped to rescue from the group of "lost cause" bills and push to the front as a national issue. Miss Rankin is still for suffrage first. She sees in the federal amendment enfranchising women—now a recognized political problem to be met or side-stepped or placated according to the constitution of the Congressman—a piece of fundamental legislation that must be disposed of first. With Miss Rankin's name set in position on her door in the House Office Building, women in every part of this nation feel that they have at last a special pleader at court. There is a new and general confidence that the demand for the passage of national suffrage during the life of the Sixty-fifth Congress will be granted.

Drawn for the Christian Science Monitor

Miss Jeannette Rankin, Representative from Montana

MISS RANKIN is a representative at large not only of Montana, but, so far as women are concerned, of the whole United States.

She has campaigned from Helena to New York City and back again to Seattle, Washington, and she has spoken from soap-boxes in the East and from the hurricane deck of relays of bronchos in the West. She helped the women win the vote in Washington and California before conducting to a successful conclusion the suffrage campaign in Montana, and she led a pilgrimage of Western women to Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1913 to join in the demonstration planned by Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, when petitions from every state in the Union urging the passage of the national suffrage amendment were carried to the Capitol and claimed the attention of the Senate during its entire morning session.

The women who arrived in Washington the morning of July 31, 1913, had come by rail, by water, in automobiles and on horseback, preaching the suffrage cause at every stage of the journey. Miss Rankin made the journey by automobile, speaking in every state between and including Montana and the District of Columbia. She rode in from Hyattsville, the little country town on the outskirts of Washington where the pilgrims met and formed the automobile procession which advanced on the Capitol at ten o'clock, in the car in which she had made her trip across the continent. And she held the Montana State banner proudly and eagerly all the way, though it took both hands to do it, and from under her broad hat tied with a big green automobile veil strands of curly brown hair were perforce allowed to blow across her face, flushed with the sun and wind, and into her eager shining eyes.

That night she was a guest at the dinner given for the members of the pilgrimage by the suffragists of Washington led by Alice Paul and Lucy Burns, and the following night, and every night for two weeks thereafter, she spoke in the streets of the Capital to crowds that gathered around her car, attracted at first by what was then the novelty of a woman speaking at an open air meeting, and then held to absorbed attention by the girl herself.

WITH Alice Paul and Lucy Burns and the other early battlers for the federal amendment in that spring of 1913, Jeannette Rankin lobbied for the suffrage bill in the Senate. Many of the legislators of the Capitol who have forgotten the eager and intent young woman of a few years ago will be her fellow members in the historic session to open shortly. It is a coincidence that this young woman, who with members of the just born Congressional Union helped to bring to life the long slumbering Susan B. Anthony amendment, should at last as Congressman sponsor the same national suffrage bill in the House as a member of that body.

For, veteran suffragist that she is, Jeannette Rankin is a girl, and an extremely pretty girl at that, and as witty as she is wise. There is a whimsical light in her eye, and a quiver of good humor about her mouth, and no one is readier than she for any one who may wish to take advantage of "question time."

If in the time to come any honorable Member may rise in his place to ask, "Will the Lady from Montana yield for a question?" let him not doubt for an instant that the lady will.

If the future may be judged in the least by the past, there will follow an interesting few minutes for the House of Representatives. Representative Rankin will listen to the question with concentrated attention, she will then repeat it to the House, cheerfully, distinctly, and as one who imparts a pleasing confidence to a friend. In the pause which follows she will smile, a brief flashing smile around the chamber, a contagious twinkle in her eye, and then like a bolt from the blue the questioner will be shattered by a brief, trenchant statement of fact, backed by figures, names and authorities.

She cannot be annoyed by interruptions, she welcomes them,—and,—Jeannette Rankin never speaks until she has something to say, and, having said it, stops.

Moreover, she never makes a statement in support of which she cannot if necessary offer instant and conclusive proof.

In the happiest sense of that abused term, she is a "good mixer." She meets the world with a certain happy expectancy that no one

likes to disturb, or disappoint. She has in her brief and busy life—she is thirty-four years old—met and dealt with a variety of human equations, and added largely to her experience of human nature. She is the daughter of a Missoula banker and a graduate of the schools of her own state and the University of Minnesota. She came East for a course in the New York School of Philanthropy, graduated in 1908, and did her first social service work in Seattle, finding homes for babies who, thanks to Jeannette Rankin, will never know the ills they have escaped. But social service work only revealed to Miss Rankin a greater and more fundamental human need, and she became field secretary for the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Since then she has spoken for suffrage in nearly every state in the Union.

PIONEERING comes naturally to a daughter of a man who went to Montana when it was an empty wilderness. The Rankin name is part of the history of the mining industry in that state, and Miss Rankin herself is known in every mining camp and settlement as well as in cities and towns. Her program in campaigning "up state" was to address a meeting and then jump down from the platform and dance with the members of her audience, political gatherings being social events in the West to attend which men and an occasional woman ride in from miles around.

She is not the first member of her family to run for Congress. Her brother, Wellington Rankin, a prominent lawyer in Helena, made a good race a few years ago, but failed of election, a failure his sister has blotted off the family ledger. Another sister, Miss Edna Rankin, has just graduated from college, and she too has begun to "take notice" of things political.

Ardent suffrage worker and earnest advocate of progressive legislation generally, Miss Rankin has accomplishments other than her ability to get herself elected to Congress. She can, as has been indicated, dance. She can also make her own clothes, though she does not always do it, and she can cook. Moreover, she can, on occasion, go forth and kill the piece de resistance of her dinner. She is a good shot and has tramped through deep snow and filled her own hunting bag on more than one occasion.

AMONG the reforms to which Miss Rankin pledged herself during her campaign are, first, national woman suffrage, mothers' pensions, child welfare, prohibition, the eight hour and equal wage law, and social insurance. She is particularly insistent on the necessity for real publicity in the affairs of government, and believes that the folks back home should know what their representatives in Congress are doing.

The Lady from Montana cherishes few illusions in regard to what lies before her. She is a seasoned campaigner and has had both occasions and opportunity to view politics not only from the outside looking in but also from the inside looking out. She has a canny knowledge of political strategy, and is herself an adroit politician.

"Women must be practical politicians, as well as idealists," she has insisted on more than one occasion, "if they are going to hold their own in politics."

And Miss Rankin believes, it may be remarked, that women will hold their own in politics.

"I may be the first woman member of Congress," she commented when the final returns were brought to her. "But I won't be the last." She paused a moment, and then,

"I am very glad of this chance," said Representative-elect Rankin, simply.

Spring Organization

THE demand for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment is carrying suffrage agitation into the South with unexpected rapidity as the opening of the Sixty-fifth Congress approaches. Letters asking for help in organizing branches of the Woman's Party to take part in bringing the federal suffrage work before Southern women have come from cities of the South, and crystallized the plan of the National Woman's Party to establish a branch of the Party in every Southern state before summer.

North and South Carolina and Georgia are to be the first states in which conferences of the Woman's Party will be held and local women put in charge of the district organization of these states. Since the Chairmen of the Judiciary and Rules Committees and the Majority Leader of the House come from these Southern states workers for the immediate passage of the amendment believe that arousing the sentiment of women of the section will prove valuable.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York and Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of organization, were the speakers at an opening meeting in Ashboro, North Carolina, at which a committee to arrange the state conference was drawn together. Mrs. Belmont, who is at present at High Point in that state will speak at the North Carolina conference. In South Carolina Miss Beulah Amidon is in charge of the arrangements for the state conference, with Charleston as her headquarters. She will be assisted by a local committee of Charleston women, including Miss Susan Frost, a member of the advisory council of the Woman's Party, and Mrs. John Gibbs, state chairman. It is expected that the conference will be held early in April with Miss Doris Stevens as one of the speakers.

Other state conferences to be held in the South during the month of April are to take place in Atlanta, Georgia; Jacksonville, Florida; New Orleans, Louisiana; Jackson, Mississippi; Mobile, Alabama; Louisville, Kentucky; and Wheeling, W. Va.

IN the Western states Miss Margaret Whittemore is arranging a series of state conferences, to be held in California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Nevada, for the purpose of planning closer district organization. Miss Whittemore has been placed in charge of this territory and will speak on the future plans of the Woman's Party in these states. Miss Margery Ross has taken charge of the Rocky Mountain states, including Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada and Colorado, where organization conferences will also be held. In all of these states, as in the eastern division, emphasis is being placed at present on the legislative work which is being undertaken, in cooperation with the national headquarters in many states. Congressmen are being reached and resolutions sent to Washington urging the passage of the amendment.

In Eastern states also spring conferences will be held in many states that the changes accomplished at the National Conference may be placed before the state membership. Such conferences are being organized in Wilmington, Delaware, by Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, state chairman; and in Boston by Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, the indefatigueable chairman of the Massachusetts branch. Since the National Convention the Framingham and Cambridge branches of the Massachusetts Party have been reorganized, and the state convention, at which Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Anne Martin are expected to speak, planned. Telegrams to the President asking that in view of the present crisis he urge the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in his message to Congress, were sent to the President by the Massachusetts district organizations.

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Comments of the Press

Ammunition as Well as Tears—Says Secretary Baker

SECRETARY BAKER'S offer of a job to the suffragists was looked upon as a token of appreciation.

But, let us ask, when has the government shown any appreciation of suffrage or failed to block in every way possible the enfranchisement of the American women?

Tears, is it, that the women have furnished in American and all other wars?

Let us put aside the tears and remember what they have contributed.

Husbands, fathers and sons, in the first place.

The extra work made necessary in the home, the office, the farm have been theirs.

The hardships imposed by a depleted income have been theirs.

The wretched existence eked out while they kept the children fed and the fires burning on the hearth has been theirs.

A life of toil and loneliness with the bread winner dead in an unknown grave has been theirs.

Tears—forsooth!

Are the suffragists turning jingo as a political move, bidding for a better deal from the government?

Or are they forgetting their sacred duty as the conservers of life, and growing maudlin through much war talk?

In all justice we must say that the new Woman's Party refused to discuss war, declaring that it stood solely and only for the passage through Congress of the woman suffrage amendment.—*Detroit, Mich., Times, March* 12.

Out of Date

With apologies to Ding and the New York Tribune

Conquered Territory

DURING the 140 years in which the United States has had an existence the women of twelve states have been admitted to voting citizenship, an average of one state for each twelve years. During the first forty-four days in which women publicly protested against the disgrace of disfranchisement by picketing the White House the women of three states were enfranchised, an average of one state for each fourteen days. But the good influence, like the soul of John Brown, still goes marching on; for the women of Arkansas have received recognition by representation; North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas—so runs the record. Without picketing, an average of one state for each 4,380 days; during picketing, an average of one state for each fourteen days. Two hundred and fifty thousand men fought to establish a democracy for men; 16,000,000 women are peacefully watching to establish a democracy for both men and women. Freedom will be desired while women love liberty and a love of justice flourishes in the heart of men. Not a tory on the picket line! Patriots all!—*Bess Shimmick in St. Paul, Mich., Pioneer, March* 12.

Tumulty Obsessed by Suffrage

MR. TUMULTY, the President's secretary, is reported as suffering from an attack of aphasia as a result of the picketing. He is quoted as saying "Suffrage" when he meant something quite different and as explaining that the sentinels kept him thinking of suffrage all day long.—*Minneapolis Morning Tribune, March* 2.

New Promise

A NATIONAL amendment to the constitution is the great hope, and a lively hope despite the discouraging comment of anti-suffragists who shrill of the wickedness of pressing for an amendment at a time of national emergency.

The latest step, amalgamation of the Woman's Party with the Congressional Union, is hailed by the national workers as a new promise of strength; the financial power of the East is united with the voting power of the West. The opposition to equal suffrage, the women say, will not outlive another presidential campaign, even should the amendment be roughly treated within the next four years. And they mean it.—*The Journal, Boston, Mass., March* 12.

Added Reason for Suffrage

MR. HUGHES'S prediction that as long as suffrage was an unsettled issue it would divert attention from discussions involving matters of national safety seemed naive as an argument for votes for women last summer. But events have justified him in referring the question to the law of expediency. America approaches its hour of trial with an added and vexatious political division. The Republican and Democratic parties are not expected to coalesce and vanish into one new party, and the Women's Party has the same right to continue as a separate organization. It will do its share in preparedness or in war just as the other minority parties will do theirs, but with a handicap that no other party has to suffer—the status of aliens in regard to the ballot.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger, March* 3.

Intimidated

SINCE the White House suffrage pickets have been withdrawn, the President is able to show a bolder front.—*Philadelphia Press, March* 15.

A Feminist Victory in Mexico

Elizabeth H. Sirvent

Associate Editor of The Mexican Review

A WOMAN, Hermila Galindo, has been elected to the National Congress of Mexico. She is a citizen of the State of Yucatan, where women now vote for the President of the Republic. She is elected, however, to represent, in the House, the Fifth Electoral District of the Federal District. In Mexico a member may be elected from a state other than the one in which he (and now she) maintains citizenship.

One of the interesting incidents of her campaign is described in *El Universal,* a leading newspaper in Mexico City, as a most brilliant parade. When she arrived at the Garden of San Fernando, a multitude had already assembled to give her greeting, a large part of them women. Then the march began, led by a band whch interpreted lively national airs, followed by the automobile of the fair candidate, accompanied by the Committee of Propaganda. A charming senorita carried a white standard with this inscription: "Give your vote for Senorita Hermila Galindo, for Deputy from the Fifth Electoral District." There were more than five hundred in the parade. On reaching the Garden of Santa Maria, a short speech was made by the beautiful Senorita Maria Louisa Ollivier, who said, among other things:

"We must aid the woman who has tasted the bitter bread of the campaign, and who has broken away from the ideas of the past and the old, foolish and ill-founded traditions, to open for the Mexican women new and ample horizons for the future."

The candidate was called upon for a speech. Her response was so full of beautiful concepts, that she was constantly greeted with "Viva la Senorita Galindo!" "Viva la mujer mexicana!" (Hurrah for the Mexican woman!) "Viva las candidaturas femeniles!" (Hurrah for the feminine candidates!)

She dwelt upon the great destiny of woman, sketched rapidly the history of her political campaign, and proclaimed briefly her great program which she would unfold if the popular vote gave her the right to sit in the congress of the nation. When she stopped speaking, her purposes were enthusiastically applauded; both men and women reached for her hand, which they affectionately kissed; and more than one silver-haired senora gave greetings of joy to the young and beautiful woman, saying: "Bless the woman who has known how, in a fair contest, to struggle for and sustain her rights!"

Senorita Galindo is manager of *The Modern Woman,* published in Mexico City. This is a merited honor that has come to her from the will of her countrymen. She has been over the republic speaking everywhere for the revolution and for women. She has spoken in Cuba for woman. Her pen and her voice are ever ready; and her great hope, toward which she is bending all her talents and her efforts, is the enfranchisement of women in all the Latin-American countries. She is greatly admired and respected by her countrymen, and has had the support in her campaign for election to the new congress of the best men of the nation.

Verses for the Last of Their Kind

Women Are People! By Alice Duer Miller. George H. Doran Company, N. Y. Net $.75.

The poet laureate of the suffrage cause offers a new gay and sarcastic volume of suffrage verses to a world that has been waiting for more ever since reading her first collection, *Are Women People?* The name of this second collection is *Women Are People!,* and its witty certainty that they are will charm suffragists into good humor with the most tedious antis and ought to sting even slow-going Congressmen, fortunate enough to see it, into hearty support of the federal amendment in the Sixty-fifth Congress. Alice Duer Miller's verses are still occupied with propaganda for the most part, but prods to the sluggish-minded still have their place and these are good ones.

Women Are People! starts with "treacherous texts," and from the vantage point of these gems of thought culled from the New York Times, from society notes, and from anti speeches Mrs. Miller springs out to confront tories with a witty good sense that must disarm them. "Advice to Rebels," for instance, of special interest to Congressional Unionists, is based on these words of wisdom: "American women will win the vote because their campaign has been polite, dignified and tactful."

Here is the classic "Botheration" that has already appeared in THE SUFFRAGIST, written in response to Chairman Webb's plaintive query at the suffrage hearing in Congress, "Why do you come here and bother us?" If Mr. Webb fades out of history in every other connection he will still be remembered in the lines,

> We never mention suffrage now;
> It bothers Mr. Webb!

An occasional note of seriousness makes especially clear the force that underlies all Alice Duer Miller's verses, grave or gay. One of the best things in the book is the sonnet on the death of Inez Milholland Boissevain.

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Make checks payable to the Treasurer of the National Woman's Party, 21 Madison Place, Washington, D. C.

List of Contributions from March 17 Through March 26, 1917

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Miss Minnie Abbott	1.00
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Miss F. E. Ranger	2.00
Mrs. Albert E. Osborn	10.00
Mrs. John A. Lefferts	4.00
Mrs. J. A. Sanford	1.00
Mrs. Caroline Barnes Wilson	1.00
Mr. Oberlin Smith	25.00
Mrs. Olcott Payne	1.00
Mr. C. W. Ennis	25.00
Mrs. Willard V. King	40.00
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins	105.00
Mrs. Ellen Iredell	1.00
Mrs. A. J. Rose	21.00
Miss Cornelia Rose	1.00
Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins	25.00
Mrs. R. P. Finley	1.00
Mrs. M. B. Mead	2.00
Mrs. R. M. Laird	7.15
Miss Margaret Boyle	1.00
Landis Township Branch	2.00
Mrs. Harry M. Dean	1.00
Mrs. Frederick W. Keasbey	12.00
Mrs. Knox Taylor	10.00
Dr. Allen McCurdy	5.00
Dr. George R. Hare	5.00
Miss Sophronia Anderson	2.00
A Friend	1.00
Miss Julia S. Hurlbut	30.00
Mr. A. J. Rose	25.00
Mrs. David T. Abercrombie	15.00
Miss Lucy Abercrombie	2.00
Miss Olive Gilbraith	3.00
Mr. Harrison Van Duyne.	1.00
The Misses Feiner	5.00
The Misses Carter	5.00
Mrs. Hinckley	2.00
Miss Alice Gardner	1.00
Sale of Tickets	29.35
Collections	24.26

Contributions made to New York Headquarters:

Miss Vida Milholland	100.00
Miss Agnes Herrington	5.00
Mrs. Emanuel Einstein	50.00
Mrs. Margaret D. Brewer	5.00
Miss Grace C. Holloway.	5.00
Mrs. E. R. Herbert	2.00
Mrs. Benjamin MacMahon	5.00
Mrs. Joseph MacLean	25.00
Mrs. M. E. Ackerman	5.00
Mrs. H. W. Hardon	10.00
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer	150.00
Mrs. C. S. Rosenheim	2.50
Mrs. J. R. Morris	10.00
Miss M. B. Lovelace	5.00
Mrs. R. Friedlander	5.00
Mrs. L. K. Boulton	25.00
Mrs. A. B. Houghton	100.00
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Miss Cora A. Week	1.00
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Miss Anna Constable	50.00
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Mrs. Alexis Moschcovitz.	17.50
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Mrs. Sidney Borg	30.00
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Mrs. Edward L. Hunt	10.00
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Dr. E. H. Knight	5.00
Countess Spottiswood Mackin	5.00
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Mrs. Elijah Keehn	2.00
Mrs. Lewis Delafield	10.00

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Miss Martha J. Lund	1.00
Miss Annie Caywood	1.00
Miss Agnes P. Sisson	1.00
Miss Mary Morgan Hapgood	1.00
Miss Helen M. Hall	1.00
Miss Ellen G. McCloud	1.00
Miss Abbie O'Connor	2.00
Political Equality Club of Meriden	10.00
Mrs. Nathaniel Jones	1.00
Mrs. Mae Maglathan	1.00
Total	$ 1,454.01
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	26,811.13

Branch Receipts:

Total collected by the branches through March 26, 1917	28,265.14
Grand Total	$251,387.33

Circulation of Suffragist

Circulation Manager, Miss Elizabeth Smith
Assistant, Miss Frances Pepper

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

March 18 to March 24, 1917

Through New Jersey Branch, National Woman's Party	9
Dr. Cora Smith King	2
Miss Hazel Hunkins	1
Dr. Caroline E. Spencer	1
Miss Marion May	2
Mrs. Bessie H. Papandre	1
Mrs. Suzanne M. Swing	1
Through Vermont Branch, National Woman's Party	3
Through Colorado Branch, National Woman's Party	6
Miss V. D. Poindexter	1
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe	3
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	4
Total	34

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